Plan for the North Eastern states, etc., in association/collaboration with the States. Some of the specific projects taken up by the CSB in the State of Assam are as follows:

(i) Under the National Sericulture Project which was implemented in two districts in Assam (Jorhat & Sibsagar), infrastructure facilities were created such as basic seed farms, technical service centres, Cocoon markets, demonstration cum training centre for reelers and weavers, etc.

(ii) North Eastern Action Plan covering Assam and other States of the Assam and other States of the North Eastern region is presently under implementation which provides assistance towards increase in acreage by plantation, training to farmers, reelers, setting up of cocoon training facilites and assistance for setting up of reeling units, etc.

(iii) Assistance is extended to agencies for marketing various cocoons.

(iv) Project development and domestic marketing for Eri and Muga.

(v) Muga raw-material sale depot was set up at Guwahati.

(vi) Besides, to boost the production of silk 36 Catalytic Development Schemes have been sanctioned for implementation by the Government through Central Silk Board. Out of 36 schemes, 17 schemes have been approved at a cost of Rs. 6.08 crore during 1998-99 for being implemented in the State of Assam, out of which CSB contribution will be Rs. 4.07 crore. These include scheme like installation of common facility centre, augmentation of muga food plants, support for upgradation of seed multiplication infrastructure (Muga), and support for popularisation of improved reeling/spinning devices for muga.

(vii) An Integrated Muga and Eri Development Project has been prepared by the Central Silk Board for North Eastern States including Assam, for implementation during IXth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 95.00 crores out of which the Assam component is Rs. 64.00 crores.

(viii) Under the Country Cooperation Framework (CCF-I), with UNDP assistance development programmes will be implemented in the non-mulberry sector from 1999-2000.

(c) Does not arise.

विश्व के वस्त्र बाजार में भारत की भागीदारी

1696. **श्री ओम प्रकाश कोहली:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विश्व के कपड़ा बाजार में भारत का कितना हिस्सा है;

(ख) विश्व के कपड़ा बाजार में भारत के हिस्से को बढ़ाये जाने की क्या संभावनाएं हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशी राम राणा): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार विश्व के वस्त्र निर्यातों में भारत का अंशदान लगभग 3 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) और (ग) वस्त्रों के हमारे निर्यात को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश है। वस्त्रों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार अनेक कदम उठा रही है, जिनमें क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों, मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए निर्यातकों को प्रोत्साहन देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए रियायती शुल्क पर पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने का अधिकार देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल का शुल्क मुक्त आयात करने के विशेष प्रबंध करना, वस्त्र निर्यात क्षेत्र के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास आदि शमिल हैं। उत्पादता और प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मकता में सुधार लाने के लिए वस्त्र उद्योग के अभिज्ञात क्षेत्रों में आधुनिकीकरण और प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन को सुकर बनाने के लिए वस्त्र उन्नयन निधि योजना भी शुरू की गई है।

वस्त्र निर्यात

1697. **श्री डी॰पी॰ यादव:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1998 के दौरान देश से कितना वस्त्र निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) क्या इस निर्यात की मात्रा पिछले वर्ष से अधिक है; यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देश से वस्त्र निर्यात के प्रतिशत में कमी के क्या कारण हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशी राम राणा): (क) हस्तशिल्प, पटसन तथा कयर सहित वस्त्र का निर्यात अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 1998 के दौरान 9,177.8 अमरीकी डालर (अनंतिम) है जो 1997 की उसी अवधि के आंकड़े की तुलना में 1.6 प्रतिशत कम है। निर्यातों में कमी का मुख्य कारण दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई मुद्रा संकट, कुछ वस्त्र आयातक देशों में मंदी आदि है।

Export of readymade garmets from Punjab

1698. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of readymade garments exported from Punjab during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 as on date;

(b) the amount of foreign exchanges earned therefrom during the period;

(c) whether Government are taking any corrective steps to promote and encourage readymade garments industries of Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) The state-wise readymade garments expot statistics is not maintained by the Apparel Export Promotion Council. However, the exports of readymade garments from India during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 (till February, 1999) have been as follows:

Year	Value in Million US$
1996-97	4,762.10
1997-98	4,910.70
1998-99 (till Feb., '99)	4,767.60

(c) and (d) In order to encourage the export of garments from India including Punjab, Government have been taking a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions, enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; special arrangements for duty free import of raw materials for export production, etc. Besides, in order to promote human resource development in fashion design and technology, particularly for the garment export industry, the National Institute of Fashion Technology provides assistance to Northern India Institute of Fashion Technology (NIIFT), Mohali, by giving them certain academic and technical support.

Sanctioning of quotas through internet

1699. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a computerised system of sanctioning quotas through Internet, from 1st January this year;

(b) whether it has any lacunae;

(c) whether introduction of this system has created any problem for the garment exporters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) to (d) The Electronic Transfer Scheme (ETS) for transfer of quotas with the help of an on line computer network was introduced by the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) w.e.f. 8th Septmeber, 1998. The ETS does not have any lacunae. However, there were complaints during January, 1999 that exporters who had immediate shipments were facing some difficulties becuase the ETS procedures led to delay in transfers, especially in categories where sufficient quantities were not offered at prices that the transferee considered to be reasonable. To avoid any problem arising from any such delay, AEPC has recently announced relaxation in the Electronic Transfer Scheme (ETS) permitting mutual transfers without any restrictions for a period of 60 days from 8-2-1999 to 8-4-1999. Such mutual transfers would be displayed on the display machines of regional offices and website of AEPC. AEPC is also taking steps for educating exporters for better utilisation of ETS by them.